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## An Item Analysis of the Adjustment Questionnaire

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## AN ITEM ANALYSIS OF THE ADJUSTMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

EMMA McCLOY LAYMAN

Following a preliminary analysis of 782 personality test items, a questionnaire of 97 items of the yes-no type was administered to a group of 276 freshman men. A statistical analysis of the results was made, and the list was reduced to 67 items. Tetrachoric correlation coefficients were computed between these 67 items and these were submitted to a factor analysis, using Thurstone's technique. It was found that at least 12 factors are necessary to account for the intercorrelations between the items. Of the 67 items, 38 were found to be sufficiently pure that they had factor loadings greater than .50 for only one factor.

Reliabilities of the items were obtained from a group of 40 graduate students, the test being administered at the beginning and at the end of a three-week period. Of 67 items, only 8 had reliabilities greater than .90.

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## THE STABILITY AND ADAPTATION OF THE HUMAN BRAIN RHYTHM

B. K. BAGCHI

The purpose of this study was to investigate to what degree experimental situations involving repeated or continuous performance of tasks affected the potential rhythm of the brain.

Preliminary results show that the initiation of any activity almost always depressed the waves or caused a sudden shift of potentials, but its continuance brought about different results. Breaking a key repeatedly with the left index finger had, after a certain time, no observable influence on the size of the waves in 80 per cent of records. The rhythm adapted itself, that is, regained its amplitude, more or less, during a continuous mental addition some-